(From the London Morning Chronicle.) at the northwestern passage was to the early sean adventurers in the Arctic regions, the line lway communication between the Atlantic and to oceans now is to our practical friends in the distates. There is this difference, however, sen the two, that the fosmes—as the experience to hundred and fifty years has shown—was a sem of most uncertain and difficult solution, as the latter is a distinct and intelligible plan, dent only for its execution upon those details astruction which the resources of existing scinave placed within the reach of modern enteres, and the most obvious one in relation merely to studie distance between the two oceans, was the tacross the Isthmus of Panama. Next came ne which included the ascent of the river San de Nicaragua, the passage of the great lake of

atte, and the most obvious one in relation merely to e actual distance between the two oceans, was the ansit across the Isthmus of Panama. Next came e line which included the ascent of the river San and e Nicaragua, the passage of the great lake of at name, and a canal or railway communication om La Palma, on the lake, to Port San Juan, on e Pacific. To this succeeded the proposed arangement for crossing the continent of Central merica by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepech on drus Interoceanic Railway, "which, so far as the itiatory proceedings enable us to judge, appears kely to be looked upon with greater favor by the cople of the United States than any of the other sets.

The chief obstacle that seemed to oppose itself to se construction of a railway across the State of onduras was the lofty chain of the Cordilleras, the rest and apparently continuous clevation of which resented, it was supposed, insurmountable engineering difficulties. Unless a transverse pass existin the Cordilleras, all hope of access to the Pacific by piercing that mountain range was shut out; and so recently as down to the close of the year 552, no certain information on this important oint had been obtained. The existence of such a ass was, however, conjectured by those who beeved that an available route might be discovered etween one of the ports on the northern coast of conduras and the Bay of Fonseca, or Conchagua, a the Pacific. To survey this line and report on s practicability, the projectors in the early part of st year sent out two agents, Mr. E. G. Squier, a ighly intelligent traveller, and Lieutenant Jeffers, I the United States navy. It is from the prelimitary notes to a report on the proposed Honduras netroceanic Railway, which have only very recent-y been published in New York by the first named entleman, that we have derived the information high we now proceed to lay before the public. The spot selected for the northern terminus of his projected railway is Puerto Caballos, in the apply lines. After traversing a portion of

and blue marble and sandstone, as also of the ne, oak, and other varieties of useful timber, untry, with the exception perhaps of a narit on the northern coast, is eminently cool inbrious, and proper for the employment of ropical labor. In the latter respect (that of the proposed line is eminently favored; for rer amount may be required can be obtained not make a substant of the coast." the greatest apprehended difficulty was exint the Cordilleras, it was to the examiof that chain that Mr. Squier gave his first on. Commencing his reconnaissance on the side, he ascended the valley of the Goascohich conducted him to the pass of Rancho to, at an elevation of 2,300 feet above the fithe sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the sea. This spot is a natural meadow, or the fundamental skirted on the right bank and left in much skirted on the right bank and left in much skirted on the right bank and left in much skirted on the right bank and left in the source of the Goascoran, falls into the bay of Fonseca—the other of the Humuya, which joins the Ulua and ages itself into the Atlantic, between Puerland Puerlo Caballos. Mr. Squier was nion that this summit—to reach which the um grades would nowhere exceed 70 feet in mile, and that only for short distances—to unfavorable to the construction of the line, his opinion was confirmed by the profession of Lieutenant Jeffers; but being dit to think that a lower pass might be found, ght one somewhere further to the westward, parallel valley of Eururu, or Guajoca, where, vannah ilke the first, the Atlantic and Paci waters flow also from twin sources, at an elevation of one hundred feet less than the pass of Rancho Chiquito. "The relative advantages of these two passes," observes Lieutenant Jeffers, "can only be establahed by a detailed survey. The pass of Rancho Chiquito presents more favorable ground for the descent to the plain; that of Guajoca, a better route from the valley of the Rancho Grande, with a less elevation." The distance by the pass of Guajoca is also described as being rather longer, and deviating more from a right line than that by Rancho Chiquito. But whichever route may be eventually decided upon, both are sufficiently direct. "The country is open and free of dense forests, thus avoiding, in a great degree, the expense of clearing and grubbing; there is an abundance of fine timber on the hills akirting the line; the rock. where excavations are to be made in it, is a soft sandstone, which may be cut almost as readily as clay, with the advantage of admitting of vertical walls, and not requiring ballast for the road bed; abundance of fine marble and other stone for abutments and mortar; a country cool and entirely salubrious; the magnificent bay Fonseca, where men, tools, and provisions may be sent by sea, for one base of operations, and the great and fertile plain of Comayagua, in the very centre of the work, for the other." The longer division of the line, from Puerto Caballos to Comayagua, offers numerous facilities for the construction of a railway. "Quite fifty miles will be over a level plain, or an ascent so gentle as hardly to be perceived, and on that portion of the line which lays on the bank of the Humuya the alternation of cut and fill is highly favorable." Another great advantage in forming the northern section of the road is the navigability of the river Ulua and Humuya, which may be ascended by vessels drawing seven feet of water, for half the year, as high as the mouth of the Rio Blance, higher up.

The terms upon which the Honduras Interoceanic fallway Company have obtained the concession

ports of the United States and California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, and the centres of Oriental trade, by not less than 1,250 miles over Panama, 800 to 900 over Nicaragua, and from 60 to 100 over Tehuantepee, following the line which the company, holding the charter for a road over the latter isthmus, are obliged to follow.

We may add that the port of Puerto Caballos, which has been selected as the northern terminus for the proposed Honduras Interoceanic Railway, is in close proximity to the British possessions on the coast of Yucatan, of which Belize is the capital, and to the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, and Utila, known by the name of the Bay Islands.

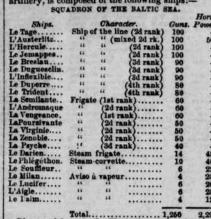
The French Naval Forces.

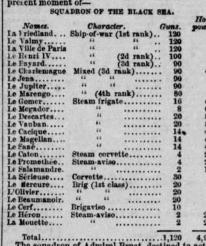
[From the Paris Moniteur.]

The Baltic squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Perseval-Deschenes, has left the roads of Brest, and sailed for the Gulf of Finland.

This squadron, which has embarked an expeditionary corps of troops, of the marine, infantry, and artillery, is composed of the following ships:—

SQUADRON OF THE BALTIC SEA.





SECOND SQUADRON (ATLANTIC.)

The Russian fleet, to the best of our knowledge at this moment, has not come out of Sebastopol, and did not, at the time when it was reported to have done so, convey troops from one portion of the Black Sea to another. Now, what did occur? Two vessels, I beleve, a French and an English stamer, were sent to survey the Circassian coast. During their cruise they saw five small steamers that had been receiving the Russian troops from different fortresses along the shore of the Black Sea, which fortresses had been destroyed. I must say, that the fact of the Russians having, of their own accord, and before any declaration of war was made, evacuated and destroyed these fortresses, which they had for years been building at so much cost and trouble, is some proof that we, and not they, were masters of the Black Sea. The fortresses were observed to be burning, and the steamers—which were not war steamers, but small vessels employed in the post-office service between Odessa, Schatopol, and Constantinople—as soon as they away the English and French ships, made for the shore. A transport was, however, boarded, and was ordered to repair to the neared Russian port, in pursance of the instructions issued to the combined fleets in December last. Now, when Admiral Dundas and his officers are accused of not having made prisoners of these troops, it must be remembered that the occurrence took place on the 15th or 16th of March, and that war was not even declared in England until the 29th of March. It was therefore impossible for the combined fleets to act otherwise than they did, in obedience to their instructions.

The Earl of ELLENDROCHES hoped the noble earl was not under the impression that the Russians and destroyed all their forts. They had, be believed, destroyed all their forts. They had, be believed, destroyed all their forts. They had, be believed, destroyed all their forts. They had, be received. The Russian government and subject, and any other despatches which may be received. The Russian government and official accou

the Dack own and war of declared they will not clear battered in the war of declared they will not remain a succession of the official announcement of the Raussian Government, to which I may be excused if I give credit, the effect produced by what took place on the occasion to which I am alloading was entirely different from what is warring and the succession of the control of t

If the rising we hear of should take greater extension—
if it should become a war to the death, and of long duraticn, like that of the Greeks in 1821—we do not think
that any Christian Power could assist in replacing these
populations under the Ottoman voke without offending
its conscience. The Emperor will in no case lend his
hand to it.

During our war, as at the period when peace will be
porsible, their fate will be the object of the Emperor's
care. We also hope that God will not allow that, from
an unjust animosity against Russia, Christian sovereigns
shall permit their armies to join in the work of extermination, which the renegades assembled in the camp of
Omer Pacha meditate doubtless at this hour against
those who have taken up arms for the defonce of their
hearths and their Church.

Such, sir, is the point of view in which we think it
right to consider the rising in Epirus, the possible consequences of which we regret, which we have the consciousness not only not to have excited, but which we
were unable to prevent, though we desired to do so.

You will make use of the above, indications to rectify
the false rumors and malicious insinuations which will,
doubtless, be circulated on this occasion against Russia
and her intentions. (Signed) NESSELHODE.

You will make use of the above indications to rectify the false rumors and malichus instinuations which will, doubtless, be circulated on this occasion against Russia and her intention. (Signed) MENELHODE.

The French Reply to the Russian Declaration. [From the Paris Moniteur.]

The Russian government has just published a declaration, in answer to the summons addressed to it for the last time by France and England, and to which it has not consented to subscribe. We have not the intention to enter into an examination of the arguments refuted to satiety; we will limit ourselves to some observations on the new errors which that declaration is endeavoring to get accredited.

In the first place, the Russian government demands by what title England and France pretend to exact the evacuation of the Principalities of the Dambe. There is no one so ignorant as not to be aware how much their summons is founded upon right. The Powers who signed the acts of Vienna have themselves recognized it as such. The Cabinets of Paris and Londou acted on this occasion in virtue of treaties, and their conduct had the approbation of other governments.

"How," says the declaration of the Russian Cabinet, "could we execute the Principalities without even the shedow of the conditions to which the Emperor hal made subordinate the cessation of that occupation being fulfilled by the Ottoman government?" But those conditions which Russia required were manifestly unjust and the Conference of Vienna had formally confirmed, of that point, the judgment of Europe and the Conference of Vienna had formally confirmed, of that point, the judgment of Europe and the first to declare." The parts cannot be more strangely inverted, the inches of the two make and the first to declare." The parts cannot be more strangely inverted was in the eyes of the whole of the Turkish empire was, in the eyes of the whole of the Turkish empire was, in the eyes of the whole of the supervisions. It is an affair already judged; and since the Cabinet of St. Petersburg brings

which patience, moderation, and a sincere denire for peaccoald suggest, has been extramised, that France and England had recourse to that extreme measure. It is true
that the Resolan government attempts to leavest here
that the Resolan government attempts to leave the
that the Resolan government attempts to leave the
area the object of it by putting forth the most vague accuastions against Result. In order to prove the gravity
of the cause, it is only necessary for us to call the inflat
of the cause, it is only necessary for us to call the
inflat of the cause of the comments of the
stained in the English document sufficiently prove that
the accurations of France and England are far from being exaggested. According to the deciration of the
ence of the Porte than it has; and one of the proofs
which it adduces for this is, that the Ottoman government has resourced by treaty the power of making
resolutions are sufficiently and moreover in strict
conformity to constant and querent usage and the law of
anticons, when several unite together to pursue by arms.

"The Forte (adds the Russian Cabinet) is about to be
forced to subscribe to an engagement which would extend to all its subjects equality of civil and political
rights." That assertion, far from being well founded,
what is the difference of acting between Russia and the
Western Fowers in their relations with the Ottoman empieze. Russian has insisted on single moment thought of
requiring from the Forte any such engagement, either
in the form of a treaty or of a note. They have not, it
what is the difference of acting between Russia and the
russian control of the such control of the control
than the form of a treaty or of a note. They have not, it
will be a such as a suppeared to them best calculated to
smellorate the work of the Russian Cabinet is already
resolution. The such control of the Cabinet of St. Pelverbury is a such as a such as a such as a such as a such as
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than the control of the ru

awar establishment, she has made the largest concessions ever thought of to the liberty of trade; and the neutral States of Europe have gratefully enjoined upon their subjects the duty of accommodating themselves to the unages of war. A country which, like the United States, aspires to be a maritime power, and can only act on Europe by maritime means, can never think itself interested in contesting those belligerent rights which are the essence of maritime warfare, and which no navy has exercised more rigorously than that of the United States. The right of blockade, and even of a blockade not adequately enforced, was asserted and practised by the Americans during the Mexican war; the right of search to verify ships papers and to detect contraband of war, though not to interfere with exemy's property in the cargo, is a belligerent right which every American cruiser would exercise to morrow if the United States were at war with any other power. In affecting to contest these rights the Americans are weakening their own right hand at sea, and, in proportion as they acquire naval power, they will seek to enforce them. At present, however, no grievance can arise from these circumstances, and these subjects have been brought up to the surface solely to gerve interest. It is to be heaved that the american power is the bought to unite them, heart and soul, with the Western Powers of Europe in this contest.

Specches of Americans in Liverpool.

sight of these broader laterests and higher principles which ought to unite them, heart and soil, with the Western Powers of Europa in this context.

Specches of Americans in Liverpool.

BINNERS ON BOARD THE AUSTRAIAN CLIPTER SHITE CONTENTS OF THE CONTEN

not siect General Scott, but they chose one comparatively his absorbinate-help took one of his brigadier generals; and if they were ever teld that America would degenerate into a despotiture, and be ruided by a military chief, let them point to the Prosident as an example that when Frankin Ferro, a poot that brigadier general, run chief, he beat him by a majority suppression of the control of

Pittsburg Union, that in the United States Court, on the 9th inst., Judge Irwin presiding, Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Kipatrick, Kiwatrick, Kipatrick, Kipatrick, Shewin, and Lowry, were discharged, on paying the costs of proseution. It will be remembered that these gentlemen were out on half for contempt of court, in disoleying the injunction laid on the Erie Railroad at Harbor Creek.

Weekly Report of Deaths In the city and county of New York, from the 6th day of May to the 13th day of May, 1854. Men, 93; women, 90; boys, 133; girls, 118. Total, 434.

Men, 93; women, 90; boys, 133; gitts, 118. Total, 434, DERASES.

Abscess of the lungs. 1 Fever, remittent, 1 Aneurism of the aorta 1 Fever, seriet. 10 Apoplexy. 1 Fever, typhoid 4 Apoplexy 1 Fever, typhoid 5 Fever, typhoid 5 Fever, typhoid 6 Fever, typhoid 6 Fever, typhoid 6 Fever, typhoid 7 Fe

Dates from El Paso to April 9, have been received.
Gen. Frian has lately issued a proclamation denouncing the Lower California expedition, and caling upon his countrymen, in earnest terms, to rally to the country of the San Antonio Letter, writing from El Paso says:—I am fearful, from the secretific examinations made by Capt. Pope. of the San Antonio Letter, writing from El Paso says:—I am fearful, from the United States Topographical Engineers, Col. Gray, and Lieut. Park, that there has been a admistace in the Late treaty, if the line is to be established at a point three miles above the town of El Paso, as a generally understood to be the caste; then, in that event, we lose the most practicable crossing of the Rio Grande, incemparably so, from the concurrent testimony of the gentlemen above referred to. This crossing is just below what is known as the 'Dam,' and is not exceeding a mile above the plaza of El Paso. It is said the river is susceptible of being bridged at this point at a cost of about one half shall the country of the centlement of the survey which her is crossing, the difficulties to be encountered from thence to the Pacific, are scarcely worthy of notice.

Col. Gray left here a few days since on his way westward in the prosecution of the survey which her sengaged in making for the New York company. His report will clearly demonstrate the fact that the southern route is immeasurably superior to any other southern route is immeasurably superior to any other stabilished.

Business of every description is in a languishing condition; the enormous and unprecedented rates of custom house duties established by our neighbors amounts to nothing more nor less than a total prohibition. Those merchants who purchased stock, designed for the Chibushau market, now have their cast limited and pacific gray and the profit of the protection of this valley will be permanently established.

Business of every description is in a languishing condition; the enrorman of the profit of the profit of the profit of the prof

The Texas Indians.

The company of soldiers and citizens who left. San Antonio, under Lieut. Stockton, in pursuit of the Indians who murdered the Forester family, after being absent some nine days, had returned, April 26th.

From one of the number, E. Gallagher, Esq., the editor of the Western Texan learns that after several days, they were joined by Major Howard and his party, and the Indians were but a few hours ahead of them, when Castro and another Indian were sent out to look for the trail, and both left, taking Major Howard's horse. An express was now sent to Fort Inge, carried by our informant; there he learned that Castro had sent in the Major's home, and then sloped.

Forty Indians (Lipans) were immediately taken prisoners at the Fort, and are now held in custody. Major Howard and Lieut. Stockton were left at the Fort, and Lieut. McArthur had charge of this company that returned. After Castro left the company the Indian trail was discovered, and it was found

pany that returned. After Castro test the compact the Indian trail was discovered, and it was found also that Castro was with them, from the fact of his horse being shod. There is but little doubt that the Lipans murdered Forester and his family. No more confidence can be placed in these Indians. They are connected with Wild Cat and the other tribes, and there is no longer safety while they are on this frontier.

are connected with wild Cat and the other tribes, and there is no longer safety while they are on this frontier.

On the 22d ult. Messrs. Wells and Hermann had a caballado, consisting of twenty-eight mules and four horses, stolen from them on the Quihee, in Medina County, about thirty-six miles from San Antonio. They followed the trail to the Fredericksburg crossing, and there lost it. From the fact that nothing was disturbed but the animals, they conclude the Indians were but few in number.

Mr. E. A. Graves, Indian Agent, in at San Antonio from El Paso (having male the trip in thirty days) informs the editor of the Texas that the Southern Apaches and other Indians in New Mexico are friendly. Grass is good on this side of the Pecos and somewhat parched on the other. He met many trains of wagons laden with merchandles for the Mexican trade, and quantities of cattle for Callfornia. Mr. Graves is now on his way to Louisville, Kentucky.

Sanity of the Modean Gabriel.—The follow-

Kentucky.

Sanity of the Modern Gabriel.—The following is a copy of the certificate furnished to Mayor Smith yesterday, in relation to the mental condition of J. S. Orr, the street preacher:

Bosros, May 12, 1854.

This may certify that we, the undersigned physicians of Eeston, by request of the Mayor, have examined Mr. Join S. Orr, charged with being an insane man, and, after careful examination of the case, pronounce him to be, in our opinion, not insane.

JOHN S. H. FOGG, M. D., JASPER H. YORK, M. D., D. M. B. THAXTER, M. D.

Notwithstanding the above, it is stated that Orr visited the Wells School yesterday afternoon, where he suddenly seized a little girl and loudly proclaimed, to her and the other children's terror, that "the world would come to an end on Monday next;" whell was gaping;" and made other similar excitable expressions. His conduct created quite a consternation, and the smaller children were greatly alarmed. The teachers were compelled to forcibly eject the intruder from the school room before order could be restored.

Our afterwards entered the Mayor and Aldermen's room, in the City Hall, where he denounced the authority of those officials, (who were not present.) and also abused the police of the city in the most violent terms. We submit that after such exhibitions of an evidently unsound state of mind the learned physicians would do well to revise their certificate.

We understand that Dr. Thaxter gave no profes-

learned physicians would do well to revise their certificate.

We understand that Dr. Thaxter gave no professional opinion of Orr's state of mind on his first interview with him, having at that time but a few moments to converse with the man, and then under very unfavorable circumstances for ascertaining the truth in the case. He simply expressed the apprehension, from what he had heard of Orr, that he was insane; but on careful examination came to the conclusion that he was not in such a state of mind as to justify his arrest and confinement as a maniae.—Boston Traveller, May 13.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from a correspondent that in Montgomery county, on Monday last, a tenement on the farm of Isaac Holland, about four miles north of Colesville, caught fire and was burned to the ground. It was occupied by free colored persons, and three children were burned to death. It appears that the mother, who is quite intemperate, left home early in the morning, locking up the children—the oldest about nine, and nearly or quite a cripple, the second nearly blind, and the third about three years old. Before the nearest neighbors reached the spot, after discovering the fire, the destruction was complete, and the charred remains all that was left to tell the sad tale.—Baltimore Sun, May 12.

FOREIGN CONSUL.—The President has official's recognised Eusebio J. Gomez as Consul of Gala-mala (or the port of New Orleans.